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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/833,183 | 04/11/2001 | Joseph A. Hinkle | 705570US1 | 1828 |
| 24938 | 7590 | 06/14/2006 | EXAMINER | |
| DAIMLERCHRYSLER INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL CORPORATION CIMS 483-02-19 800 CHRYSLER DR EAST AUBURN HILLS, MI 48326-2757 | | | MICHALSKI, JUSTIN I | |
| | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER | |
| | | | 2615 | |

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 09/833,183 | HINKLE ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Justin Michalski | Art Unit 2615 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

| | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 31 March 2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 31 March 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues on page 7, regarding claim 8, that Wassink does not teach Applicants' full recovery of the second parameter. This is not persuasive as Brewer is used to teach this feature as stated in the rejection below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brewer et al. ("Brewer") (US Patent 5,255,324).

Regarding Claim 1, Brewer discloses an audio distortion processing system comprising: a first processing unit (Fig. 1, 15) adapted to be in communication with an audio source (13) wherein said first processing unit controls a plurality of parameters (Brewer discloses volume and bass parameters; Column 4, lines 12-16); a power amplifier (16 and 17) in electrical communication with said first processing unit for receiving an output signal of said first processing unit, said power amplifier selectively generating a clipping signal (signal to 18), said power amplifier adapted to be in communication with at least one speaker (20 through 23); a second processing unit in electrical communication with said power amplifier (10) and said first processing unit (15) for receiving said clipping signal from said power amplifier (signal from 18 to 10) and sending a control signal to said first processing unit (14); a plurality of inputs in communication with said second processing unit (panel 11), said plurality of inputs respectively indicating values of said plurality of parameters (Col. 4, lines 7-9); and an incremental reduction in a level of a first parameter of said plurality of parameters (Fig. 2, steps 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29) until one of either said clipping signal recedes or a reduction limit of said first parameter is achieved (step 26 bass is not over reference) and then incremental reduction in a level of a second parameter of said plurality of parameters (steps 25, 26, 30, 31, and 32) if a reduction limit of said first parameter is achieved and said clipping signal persists (limit signal 25).

Regarding Claim 2, Brewer further discloses that the reference level (i.e. reduction limit) is a function of a first input (i.e. function of an operator input) (Column 4, lines 52-53).

Regarding Claim 4, Brewer further discloses said reduction limit of said second parameter is a function of said reduction limit of said first parameter (Figure 2, step 26 discloses second parameter is not reduced until first parameter, steps 27 and 28, are reduced to predetermined limit, i.e. second parameter is a function of predetermined limit of first parameter).

Regarding claim 5, Brewer further discloses a reduction limit of said second parameter (Volume) is equal to the difference between a maximum reduction limit of said second parameter (It is inherent that the maximum reduction limit of second parameter (Volume) is zero since a negative volume level is not possible) and said reduction limit of said first parameter (Brewer discloses in Figure 2, step 26 that the volume will not be reduced until the bass in steps 26-29 reach a predetermined limit (i.e. reduction limit of first parameter). It is at this point where the second parameter will start to be reduced, therefore the limit.)

Regarding Claim 6, Brewer further discloses first parameter is a bass (Fig. 2, step 28) and a corresponding first input of the plurality of inputs is a operator selectable bass boost (Col. 4, lines 7-12)

Regarding Claim 7, Brewer further discloses the second parameter is volume (Fig. 2, step 31) and a corresponding second input of the plurality of inputs is operator selectable volume level (Col. 4, lines 7-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3 and 8-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brewer in view of Wassink (US Patent 5,633,940).

Regarding Claim 3, Brewer discloses a system as stated apropos of claim 1 above but does not disclose the reduction limit of said first parameter is equal to one half of said original level of said first parameter. Wassink also discloses detection of a clipping signal by a controller (5) and control panel 6 which also provides user control of bass and volume (Col. 3, lines 35-40) and that first the bass setting can be reduced then the volume setting (Col. 5, lines 50-53). Wassink further discloses the selection criterion for the on whether the next adjustment is to be a volume setting or a bass setting depends on levels set by the user (Col. 5, lines 44-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made for the reduction limit to equal half of an operator selectable first parameter level as a matter of design choice.

Regarding Claim 8 Brewer discloses a method for controlling distortion in an audio system (Figure 1) having first (bass) and second (volume) parameters (Brewer discloses volume and bass parameters) (Column 4, lines 9-12) wherein each of said parameters is a function of an operator input (Brewer discloses switches controlling volume and bass through microcontroller 10) (Column 4, lines 7-12), said method

comprising the steps of: determining a reduction limit of said first parameter (Brewer discloses a predetermined reference level, i.e. reduction limit, in step 26) (Column 4, lines 52-53), determining a reduction limit of said second parameter (Brewer discloses reduction of wideband gain, i.e. volume, is stopped when clipping distortion falls below the predetermined threshold (i.e. reduction limit of second parameter) (Column 5, lines 22-32); detecting a clipping signal in said audio system (Brewer discloses clip signal from amp 16 to interface 18); incrementally reducing a level of said first parameter until one of either said clipping signal recedes or said reduction limit of said first parameter is achieved (Brewer discloses Figure 2, steps 25-29, which discloses reducing level of the bass signal until no clipping (step 25) is present or reference is reached in step 26); incrementally reducing a level of said second parameter if said reduction limit of said first parameter is achieved and said clipping signal persists (Brewer discloses Figure 2 steps 30-32 where volume is reduced when bass is over reference value in step 26). Brewer discloses fully incrementally recovering the bass and then volume parameters in steps 33 through 41 but does not disclose recovering first parameter (bass) if said original level of second parameter (volume) is fully recovered and said clipping signal is not detected.

Wassink also discloses detection of a clipping signal by a controller (5) and control panel 6 which also provides user control of bass and volume (Col. 3, lines 35-40) and that first the bass setting can be reduced then the volume setting (Col. 5, lines 50-53). Wassink further discloses once clipping is not detected volume and bass settings can be increased in a reverse order to the order in which the setting have been

reduced (Paragraph bridging columns 5 and 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recover parameters in reverse order as disclosed by Wassink in order to provide a maximum audio output.

Regarding Claim 9, Brewer further discloses said first parameter is a bass parameter and said second parameter is a volume parameter (Figure 2, Steps 28 and 31).

Regarding Claim 10, Brewer further discloses that the reference level (i.e. reduction limit) is predetermined (i.e. function of an operator input) (Column 4, lines 52-53).

Regarding Claim 11, Wassink further discloses the selection criterion for the on whether the next adjustment is to be a volume setting or a bass setting depends on levels set by the user (Col. 5, lines 44-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made for the reduction limit to equal half of an operator selectable first parameter level as a matter of design choice.

Regarding Claim 12, Brewer further discloses said reduction limit of said second parameter is a function of said reduction limit of said first parameter (Figure 2, step 26 discloses second parameter is not reduced until first parameter, steps 27 and 28, are reduced to predetermined limit, i.e. second parameter is a function of predetermined limit of first parameter).

Regarding claim 13, Brewer further discloses said reduction limit of said second parameter (Volume) is equal to the difference between a maximum reduction limit of

said second parameter (It is inherent that the maximum reduction limit of second parameter (Volume) is zero since a negative volume level is not possible) and said reduction limit of said first parameter (Brewer discloses in Figure 2, step 26 that the volume will not be reduced until the bass in steps 26-29 reach a predetermined limit (i.e. reduction limit of first parameter). It is at this point where the second parameter will start to be reduced, therefore the limit.)

Conclusion

7. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2615.
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Justin Michalski whose telephone number is (571)272-7524. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (571)272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JIM

May 29, 2006


VIVIAN CHIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600